



### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

consum water sy	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a er confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public ystem, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to omers upon request.
Please 2	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6/16/0- Impact News paper.  CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
_	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Tro Cact
	Date Published: Lo / Lo / 10
الما	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: 6/1/10 - Glenhale Utility office; 2805 Dlen Oale
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www
CERT	IFICATION
system and cor	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true rect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by sissippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Numb	Mile President, Mayor, Owner, etc. Manager 6/24/10
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Fublic Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700

2010 JUN -7 AM 9:08

#### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Glendale Utility District PWS#: 0180007 June 2010

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from three wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation and Lower Catahoula Formation Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Glendale Utility District have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Strack at 601-583-0647. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Glendale Utility -2805 Glendale Ave.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Inorgani	c Contar	ninants						

14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.1	0	ppm	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.144	.137144	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfectio 82. TTHM [Total	n By	-Products	9.45	No Range	ppb	0	8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
trihalomethanes]	ļ								
Chlorine	N	2009	.72	.668	ppm	0	MDRL =	Water additive used to control microbes	

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Glendale Utility District works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This report will not be mailed to customers. A copy will be available in the office.

### 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Glendale Utility District

PWS#: 0180007

June 2010

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				TES	T RESU	LTS		
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Inorganic (	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	-N	2008*	.005	.004005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.1	. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.144	.137144	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17: Lead	N	2005/07*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pi	roducts						
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2008*	9.45	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2009	.72	.668	ppm	0	MDRL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your rap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or confirmed about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water seted. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Floling or all their/www.psa.gov/safewater/land. The Mississipsi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

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2010 JUN 30 PM 1:52

# GLENDALE UTILITY DISTRICT 2805 GLENDALE AVE HATTIESBURG, MS 39401 601-583-0647

June 28, 2010

0180007

Mississippi State Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply P. O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find our 2009 Consumer Confidence Report with the following attachments:

CCR Certification Form 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Copy and proof of publication in newspaper Copy of water bill

Sincerely

Office Manager

6/16/10

\*\* INVOICE \*\*

Page

BNI, Inc.dba Impact Hattiesburg (Acctg.purposes only-825-4004)

P. O. Box 103

Brandon, MS 39043-0103 Telephone 601-264-8181 Invoice # 80818 Invoice Date 6/16/10

80818

Bill To: Glendale Utility

45 District of Forrest Count

2805 Glendale Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39401 Deliver To: Glendale Utility

District of Forrest Count

2805 Glendale Ave. Hattiesburg, MS 39401

Customer #: 9886

Your PO:

Terms: due by the 10th

Item-#	Description	Qty	Unit	Price Ext-price
\$26.00 per 4x12 ad	column inch	48.0	26.00	1248.00

This is to certify that the above referenced ad ran on the date specified.

Bookkeeper:

Notary: Melissa Fernard

Sales Tax Discount

1,248.00 0.00 0.00

BALANCE DUE --->

TOTAL

1,248.00

89914 NOTARY PUBLIC Comm Expires

GLENDALE UTILITY DISTRICT RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED (601) 583-0647 READ DATE | CODE 2805 GLENDALE AVENUE HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39401 06/15/10 1 SRVC NEW RDG LAST RDG USED CHARGES 11.00 -64.90 591410 590950 460 Wat Credit

PHESORIED FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT NO. 66 HATTIESBURG, MISS.

PRESORTED

FIRST-CLASS MAIL

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT NO. 66

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

**PRESORTED** 

FIRST-CLASS MAIL

U.S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT NO. 66

HATTIESBURG, MISS

PLEASE BRING THIS ENTIRE BILL TO OFFICE OR MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

SRVC ADDR	1042	SIS	HOBSON	EX'
ACCOUNT#	566		ROUTE	1.
 NOW DUE	DATE	DUE	REMIT AFT DUE DAT	ER
-53.90	07/15	5/10	-53.	90

PORCELLO, GREG

P. O BOX 17771

HATTIESBURG MS 39404-7771

RETURN SERVICE **GLENDALE UTILITY DISTRICT** REQUESTED (601) 583-0647 READ DATE CODE 2805 GLENDALE AVENUE HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39401 06/16/10 4

VOLUNTARY FIRE PROTECTION \$5 COPY OF CCR REPORT AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

-53.90

1

ACCT

566

566

METER# NOW DUE SAVEARILY POWE DATE

0.00

SRVC NEW RDG LAST RDG USED CHARGES 26440 17740 8700 Wat

PLEASE BRING THIS ENTIRE BILL TO OFFICE OR MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT SRVC ADDR 194/196 EATONVILLE

ROUTE 1 ACCOUNT # NOW DUE DATE DUE 42.10 07/15/10

VOLUNTARY FIRE PROTECTION \$5 COPY OF CCR REPORT AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

ROUTE	METER#	NOW DUE	PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	REMIT AFTER DUE DATE
1	2	42.10	4.21	46.31
ACCT	2			1

DURRANT, RONALD

850 LAKE MIKE CONER RD. COLLINS MS 39428

**GLENDALE UTILITY DISTRICT** (601) 583-0647

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

2805 GLENDALE AVENUE HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39401 06/15/10 1

READ DATE CODE

SRVC	NEW RDG	LAST RDG	USED	CHARGES
Wat Past	738903 Due	738903	0	11.00 11.00
Late	Charge			1.10

PLEASE BRING THIS ENTIRE BILL TO OFFICE OR MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

SRVC ADDR 807 RIVER RD. **ACCOUNT #** ROUTE 3 REMIT AFTER DUE DATE NOW DUE | DATE DUE 23.10 07/15/10

VOLUNTARY FIRE PROTECTION \$5 COPY OF CCR REPORT AVAILABLE IN OFFICE

ROUTE	METER#	NOW DUE	PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	REMIT AFTER
3	832	23.10	2.31	25.41
ACCT	022			

DEESE, W.J. 52 WILSON RD. COLLINS MS 39428